The Discussion of the Proposed Amendment of the Third Article, we., &c.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10, 1859.

The Convention met this morning at the usual hour, half-The regular morning service was read by the Rev. Dr. Creighton, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of

The minutes of Saturday's proceedings were read and

Reports from standing committees were then called for,

Dr. MKAD, from the Committee on Canons, submitted a report on the resolution offered a few days ago by Dr. Thrall, of California, in reference to the permanent location of the General Conventions at Philadelphia, declaring tinexpedient to amend article 1 of the constitution, which provides for the holding of the Conventions at different points to be designated by the body itself, and asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the

Dr. Hill, of Cal., asked whether it was the practice o the house, upon the presentation of a report of the nega-tive character now presented, and the discharge of the committee from the further consideration of the subject, to regard such discharge as an endorsement of such nega-

A DELEGATE FROM KENTUCKY, said he knew reports lowed to lay some time on the table, and reversed. He had a distinct recollection of such action being had in reference to reports from the Committee on Canons.

Dr. Viston, of Pa., said that this question involved a principle as to what was the duty of committees. If this report was to pass off sub silentio, and nothing is done with it, then the house, according to my experience, is at liberty to call it up at any time and reverse it, if such be its will.

ng, when a matter was referred to a committee it was re ferred merely for the purpose of getting the deliberate ferred merely for the purpose of getting the deliberate opinion of the members of that committee, who are supported to be especially acquainted with the subject, and an enthey report they simply give their opinions. When dry ask to be discharged from its further consideration and anting of that request does not necessarily imply a discharge in the house from its consideration, but only a discharge of the committee. He, therefore, maintained that the strip of the could come up upon the call of any number of the consideration of the consideration.

Abe atter could come up upon the call of any number and the consideration.

A of Va., said that it seemed to him the complete the consideration.

A of Va., said that it seemed to him the composition of the table, and take it up afterwards as on the table, and take it up afterwards as one concur with the committee in their consideration.

B of Va., and the table, and take it up afterwards as one concur with the committee in their consideration.

Could bring the whole question before the can, upon a motion to substitute "expedition of the can, upon a motion to substitute "expedition of the committee by adopting the motion to if the report was adopted, that the said of the committee by adopting the motion to the table.

C, said he agreed with the revertion of the committee of the committee from the further consideration of the house. Gentlemen who cannot be considered and the consideration of the subject, in order that the matter, being once before the house, it would not again be taken up. That was the practice, according to his experience, in parliamentary rules. There was no necessity for laying the matter aside; but when that was done it was competent for any member of the house to call it up and ask that the committee be discharged, meanwhile reserving the consideration of the subject upon its merits to a more convenitor in the Legisla-

upon its merits to a more convenient time.

Mr. TAZEWELL TAXION said the practice in the Legisla-ture of Virginia was to discharge a committee if such was the sense of the body, and then to call up the question and discrept full.

the sense of the body, and then to can up the question and discuss fully.

Mr. Chambers, said that when the house listened to the and discuss fully.

Mr. CHARKERS, said that when the house kitened to the reading of the report they would find that the stress of the debate had been laid upon the wrong point. It was not the effect of the discharge of the committee that the house so much regarded. They regarded the discharge of the committee as a necessary consequence of the report. Suggestion was made by a member (Dr. Thrall) that an article of the constitution should be altered. That suggestion was referred to a committee, which committee should present the results of its deliberations to this house. They have done so. They have digested this matter, and here come to the conclusion that it was not expedient to change the article of the constitution referred to them. That is the report is not agreeable to the house, it is competent for any member to take the sense of the house upon it. It is probable that the gentleman (Dr. Thrall) who offered the resolution which went to the committee and formed the basis of this report, will take occasion to test the teeling of the house with reference to it. It is simply a proposition whether the sessions of the General Convention for the future shall be permanently located by the constitution at one particular place, or whether they shall be migratory. A majority of the committee having the subject under consideration decided that it was not expedient at this time, whatever may be done in the future, to designate a place at which the turner sessions of the ubject under consideration decided that it was not expe-ient at this time, whatever may be done in the fature, o designate a place at which the future sessions of the ieneral Convention should be held. Now, if that report a adopted this question is disposed of for the remainder of this session. It is parliamentary usage that a ques-ien once decided is a trest for that session. Why, the discharge of committee is a necessary sequence of the subject being disposed of; the discharge of the commit-ec, therefore, is the result of the report. If they ome in and report in part, then of course they outlines their jurisdiction to make a future report. come in and report in part, then of course may continue their jurisdiction to make a future report; but here is a flat-footed expression of the sense of the committee, that it is inexpedient to change the constitution in this regard. Well, if that is the sense of the house, and they have so said by adopting the report, they are discharged from the further consideration of the matter, and any gentleman upon this floor is precluded from bringing the subject again before the house during this seession.

Dr. MEAN moved a reconsideration of the vote by which

Dr. Meas moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the report was adopted.

Mr. James Porræs, of Ga., said that, according to his understanding of the manner in which committees report, there were two means by which they did so—one is, that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject, and they may recommend that the subject or report be not adopted or vice reræ. Then the vote is taken upon the adoption of the report, and that brings up the whole adbject. But this committee makes no recommendation, but merely express their opinion and ask simply that they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. He therefore contended respectfully that the discharge of this committee had nothing at all to do with the matter at issue, in reference to the proposed amendment of the constitution. When the committee is discharged from the further consideration of the resolution referred to them, the report lies upon the table to come up in regular order.

Dr. Guros of La said that was a wile account at a contract to them, the report lies upon the table to come up in regular order.

Guiox, of La., said that was a rule upon the subject.

The reports of all shall be in writing and shall be received, of course, and without notice for acceptance, unless recommitted by vote of the House. All reports recommending or requiring any action or expression of opinion by the House, shall be accompanied by a resolution for the action of the House thereon.

Mr. Winans, of Cal., said this matter should undoubted by be reconsidered. It is important that the House should have an opportunity of investigating the matter fully, and in order to do so, we should accept the report, and this acceptance does not necessarily involve its adoption. The question of its adoption.

louid be reconsidered.

The motion was agreed to, wherenpon.

Dr. Hill, of Cal., moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. Changues, of Md., moved to amend the motion by battling "that it be referred back to the Committee on

Canous."

Dr. Hill inquired if it would require a two-thirds vote to take it from the table should his motion prevail:

The Chair answered in the negative.

The question was then taken on the motion to recommit, and decided in the negative. The motion to lay on the table was then adopted. the was then adopted.

Mr. Taylor, of Va., inquired of the Chair what his un-

Mr. Tayron, of Va., inquired of the Chair what his understanding was in reference to the order of business.
He understood the sixth or third rule of order required
that the regular order of morning business should be reports from committees. If he interpreted that rule aright
the simple duty of committees is to present their reports,
and their reports were then to lie on the table. It is not
in order for this House to take action upon reports as received, and did they not see that when reports are received there should be an opportunity to examine them?
He thought, therefore, that this rule should be strictly adhered to, and that the reports should be permitted to lay
on the table until the House had ample time to act upon
Dr. Raybatt, the executive the control of t

Dr. RANDALL, the assistant secretary, said that they were in the mists of receiving reports, and that they was in order until the committees had all reported.

Mr. Hoppman, of New York, from the Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the following resolution, of Fered by Dr. Vinton, of New York, some days ago, submitted a report.—

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to take into consideration and report to this House the facts as to the legislation and the status of such negistation of this House in the General Convention of 1806 upon canons one and two of 1806.

Subject.—
That on the lifth day of October, the fourteenth day of the assasion the canon, entitled "of the abandonment of the communion of the church by any bishop, priest or deason," was presented to this House, by the second section of which canons one and two of 1853 were repealed. On the 17th day off Cetober and fifteenth day of the session it is canon was adopted. On the 19th day of October and seventeenth day of the session a memange was received from the House of Bishops as follows:—"That this House does the House of Bishops as follows:—"That this House does

NATIONAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Fifth Day's Proceedings—The Proposed Amendment of the First Article of the Constitution Defeated—The Duties of Committees—Interesting Discussion—The Discussion—The Discussion of the Canons Agreed Upon—The Discussion of the Canons Agreed Upon—The Discussion of the Proposed Amendment of the First Article of the Committees—Interesting Discussion—The Discussion—The Discussion of the Proposed Amends. ollowing resolution:—
Resolved, That the House of Bishops do not concur in the ction of the Clerical and Lay Leputies respecting canona one dot wo of 183.

The action of this House on the seventeenth day of the seasion ras sent to the House of Rishops on the same day. The ghiesenth day was the last of the seasion, and upon this state facts the committee is unanimously of optimon that canona me and two of 1855 are not repealed, and they offer the following resolution:—

ing resolution.—
Resolved, That in the opinion of this House :anons one and
two of 1855 are not repealed.

By order of the committee.
W. COOPER MEAD, Chairman.

A message was received from the House of Bahops transmitting two resolutions, one informing the House of Deputies of the concurrence of that body in the resolution adopted by the House, on Friday last, referring the report of the joint committee appointed to digest the canons of the church to a joint committee of both houses, and of the appointment of the following bishops to form the committee on the part of that House:—Bishops Hopkins, Potter and Wittingham.

and Wittingham.

A message was also received from the same body, informing the House of the appointment of Bishop Potter, Burgess and Williams as a committee on the part of the House of Bishops to act with a committee appointed by the House to consider the report of the Board of Trustees on the fund for the orphans and widows of deceased clergymen, and aged, infirm and disabled clergymen, and also to nominate a Board of Trustees in accordance with the charter.

also to nominate a Board of Trustees in accordance with the charter.

Mr. Hoffman inquired if the resolution adopted on yesterday was sent up to the House of Bishops.

The Sheghran answered that it was not, the resolution having contained no instructions to that effect.

The resolution referred to decided that the report of the Board of Trustees on this fund should not be sent to a committee. The House adopted it as it was presented by the Board. This action on the part of the House of Bishops would have been obviated had they been informed of the adoption of the report by the House on Saturday.

urday
Dr. Vistox called for the reading of the resolution just
eported by the Committee on Canons.
The Secretary read it as follows:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House canons one wo of 1833 are not repealed.

proceedings.
Vistor moved that no action be taken now upon

on this subject, which was referred to the committee.

The resolution was read as given in the early part of these proceedings.

Pr. Vixnox moved that no action be taken now upon this report of the Committee on Canons, but that it be laid over for a more favorable opportunity to discuss it. The motion was agreed to.

Dr. Sax, of Ala., said he desired to offer a resolution, the object of which was to expedite the business of the house. He was sure it was in the knowledge of many members of that body that there had been a prevailing spirit of dissatisfaction at the manner in which the time of the house was spent. Nearly all the time was taken up in amending canons and adopting new ones, and what little was left afterwards was occupied in discussing points of order. When would the time come when they should have an opportunity of saying something that would stir up their spirits and treat upon the great topics connected with the church? At every Convention a committee is appointed on the state of the church, and when they looked at the number and material of that committee—when they saw that here were men from thirty-two dioceses, many of them men of great experience and observation—men who, as a brother remarked to him the other day, when they spoke, you would expect to hear a report louder than a cannon—when they saw these men who compose that committee, they ought to at least afford them an opportunity of being heard. We have met here after night for the purpose of stringing together the reports from the several diocesan conventions or committees. On that committee we ought to have something devised which would bear upon the practical efficiency of the church, and to recommend such action to this house as may seem to them expedient and necessary.

At this stage a message was received from the House of Bishops, informing the house of the church and to recommend such action to this house have some title even of the committee on the Consecration of Bishops. Informing the resolution of the propriets of the committe

The SPRIZE OF THE DAY.

The special order of the day then came up. I: was an amendment offered to the third article of the constitution, which reads as follows:—

I will give the article in full, with the amendment, so as to render the subject more intelligible:—

The bishops of this church, when there shall be thre hall, whenever General Conventions are held, form The bishops of this church, when there shall be three or more, shall, whenever General Conventions are held, form a separate bouse, with a right to originate and proposed of the concurrence of the flouse of Deputies, common acts for the concurrence of the flouse of Deputies, common acts for the concurrence of the flouse of Deputies, the same shall be transmitted to the House of Dishops, who shall have a negative thereupon; and all acts of the Convention shall be authenticated by both Houses. And in all cases, the House of Bishops shall signify to the Convention their approbation of disapprobation (the latter with their reasons in writing) within three days after the proposed act shall have been reported to them for concurrence; and in failure thereof, it shall have the operation of a law. But until there shall be three or more bishops, as aforesaid, any bishop attending a General Convention shall be a member or office, and shall vote with the clerical deputies of the diocess to which he belongs; and a bishop shall then preside.

The following is the amendment which is contained in the journal of the last Convention, the constitution providing that any amendments to that instrument must not be acted upon until the session of the Convention next succeeding that at which they are offered:—

Whenever General Conventions are held the bishops of this

ceeding that at which they are offered:—
Whenever General Conventions are held the bishops of this church shall form a separate house, with the right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the House of Deputies, and all acts must pass both Houses.

Mr. HUGH DAVY EVANS, of Md., who proposed the amendment, addressed the House at some length in support of the amendment. He was aimost entirely inaudible to the reporter; but enough of the teno of his argument could be heard to show his main object to be to place both Houses on an equality. He was not heard by two-thirds of the members present.

He was not heard by two-thirds of the members present.

Dr. Theall, of Cal., said he desired to make a few remarks on the proposed amendment. He said it was with unfeigned sorrow that he found himself opposed to the proposition of the distinguished gentleman from Maryland, from whom he had been accustomed to learn with reverence for many years past. He rose merely for the purpose of bringing before the House, not by resolution, but to embody in his remarks an amendment which he would present in a general form. He was sorry to say that he had been obliged to differ from the gentleman from Maryland, but he was impelled from a sense of duty to the church to take the position he was about to assume. It seemed to him that it was hardly within his (Mr. E.) power, with all his ingenuity and eloquence, to compass the measures that we need, in this article of the constitution, into four lines which comprise his whole amendment. And then he had another objection of a serious nature, and it was this.—The form of the proposed amendment is bad. If we desire to adopt the proposition which he presents here, it does not sufficiently guard the privileges and rights of this House. If gentlemen will look to the third acticle of the constitution as it now stands they will see that by necessary implication this House has the right to originate and propose for the action of the House of Bishops measures for their concurrence. It will be observed, by the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Maryland, that that feature of the present constitution which confers the right on the House of Bishops to originate and propose for this House measures for their concurrence is still retained. It is, then—whatever may be its effect—a direct concession of their rights in that respect on the part of this House, and however we may go on here originating and proposing measures, it will simply be without provision in the constitution. In the second place, when the gentleman has thus amended the constitution whigh control of the twenty second artic Dr. Thrail, of Cal., said he desired to make a few re-

T.) was not without his fears that the temptation might have considerable force. He hoped, therefore, that the feature requiring them to return an answer within a piven time—say three or five days—may be retained. There is still another reason. If sinder the action of this proposed amendment, this House shall have the power of originating measures, the House of Bishops is constantly increasing, and by the addition of individuals will be constantly lending to dispisons in their deliberations, and by consequence less united in deciding the matter to be sent to them; and without any sudden change, it would not take a very long time for this House, under this proposition, to assume the position of sending suggestions upon particular topics with no other power than to pass upon matter they may send to us. He believed there would be a gradual tendency in this amendment to increase the power of the House of Bishops and diminish the power of this House. He would now read the amendments to which he referred at the outset.

Resolved, (the House of Bishops concurring) That the third

the power of this Rouse. The women now tests the third ments to which he referred at the outset.

Resolved, (the House of Hishops concurring) That the third article of the constitution be amended as follows:—

Whenever the General Conventions are held, the Bishops of this church having jurisdiction in the United States, together with any assistant Bishops which they have, shall form a separate House, with the right to originate and propose acts to be sent to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies for their action, which acts, on the concurrence of the House of Deputies, shall have the force of law.

When any act, originating in the House of Deputies, shall have passed that House, it shall be sent to the House of Bishops shall inform the House of Deputies of their concurrence or non-concurrence the latter with their reasons in writing, if they see fit to give their che latter with their reasons in writing, if they see fit to give their shall the state of the latter with their reasons in writing, if they see fit to give their alliure thereof, it shall have the force of law; provided, that in any the section of the House of Bishops.

All acts of the Convention shall be passed by both House of Bishops.

All acts of the Convention shall be passed by both House of Bishops.

orce of law, except by the concurrence of the House of Bishops.

All acts of the Convention shall be passed by both Houses. He now proposed to offer still another amendment:—
Resolved, (the House of Bishops concurring, That Art. 3, after being amended as follows, be numbered Art. 2.

Art. 2. The General Convention shall be composed of two houses, of which all the Bishops of this church exercising jurisdiction in the United States, with their wenty-two sassistant bishops, if any such there are, shall form one house, to be known as the House of Bishops; the elerical and lay deputies to be elected from all the diocesses which have adopted or shall hereafter adopt this constitution, shall form the other, to be known as the House of Peputies. Each house shall have power to originate acts, pass upon them, and send them to the other house for their action; and on the concurrence of both houses in such action it shall become a law of the church.

the church.

The House of Bishops shall, on or before the fifth day after any action is sent to them by the House of Leputies, inform the House of Deputies of their concurrence or non-concurrence the latter with their reasons in writing if they see ito, and in failure hereof, it shall have the force of law without the action of the House of Bishops, provided that any action of the House of Bishops, provided that any action of the House of Beputies which shall be sent to the House of Bishops later than the fifth day preceding the adjournment size die of the Convention, shall become law only by the concurrent vote of both houses.

Dr. Vinton addressed the house at some length in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Horfman, of New York, favored the amendment.

Mr. Williams, of Virginia, opposed it, as did Mr. Conyngham and a few others whose, speeches are too lengthy to
give with the limited time allowed before the starting of
the mail. The Convention adjourned at three o'clock P.M.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A large number of resolutions and amendments to the constitution were presented in the Episcopal Convention large portion of the day was spent in discussing the proposed amendment to article six, to allow the General Con vention to establish a court of appeals for the revision of decisions of the diocesan courts in the trial of presbyters accisions of the diocesan course in the trial of precoyeers and deacons, but no action was taken. The consecration of bishops will take place to-morrow in three different churches. A proposed arrangement for performing the ceremonles in the Capitol grounds occasioned an exciting debate in the House of Deputies.

the committee. On that committee we ought a bare street concentration of the report that would be the week of the control of the post of the control of the post of the control of the post of the pos

chains and rings.

The two women, named Hobbs and Kelly, and a third, named Pike, were arrested yesterday; the two hast in Troy, by officers Hagadorn, Hale, and two of the New York detectives. They say that they knew nothing about the robbery until arrested. Miss Hobbs is ovidently a warm admirer of the clerk Marsh, as she hastened to the station house as soon as she heard of his arrest. Her tender inquiries were cut short by the announcement that she too was under arrest.

she too was under arrest.

They say that they passed the night in company with three men, Marsh, Wheeler, and some other man doing business on Brondway. They are Trojans, and very common characters.

\$1,500 WORTH OF JEWELRY STOLEN PROM THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE IN LOUISVILLE.
[From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 6.]
The heaviest robbery that has occurred in our city for several years took place yesterday (Wednesday) morning, between three and four o'clock. The exhibition half of the Mechanics' Institute was entered, and the large shownse of Messrs, Vegt & Klink taken and robbed of its contents, over eighteen hundred dollars worth of jewelry. There were two private watchmen employed about the building. These men state that they took separate rounds, and in the intermission of twenty minutes the robbery was effected. One of the rear windows was hosted and the back door unbolted. In an alley near the engine house the glass showcase was found rifled of its contents.

United States District Court. Before Hon. Judge Betts. INDECENT STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Oct. 12.—The United States vi. one case marked G. R. A. Anthony, claimant.—This was a sult for the condem-

nation of a quantity of stereoscopes which were of an indecent nature. The defence set up for the owners be their counsel, Messrs. John Cochran and Craig, was that they were not liable, that the majority of the goods were unexceptionable, and that a few objectionable ones had been inadvertently, and without their orders, packed up in the packages.

Some witnesses were examined, and testified that they had purchased and exposed for sale similar pictures without having them objected to as obscene prints. For the government, witnesses in the trade deposed that they would not expose for sale such prints. Mr. Hunt, United States Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the United States.

States.

The jury rendered a scaled verdict this morning for the United States, but respectfully recommended that the claimant be remunerated by the government for the loss he may sustain by the said verdict.

Mr. Cochran said that some similar cases which were on the calendar would not be tried.

Our reporter saw the steroescopes, some of which are objectionable, exhibiting women in a nude state; but the majority of them are not more obscene than those that are exhibited daily in Maiden lane or Broadway.

KIDNAPPING A CHILD AT DOVER, N. H .- Quite

KIDNAPPING A CHILD AT DOVER, N. H.—Quite a tragical scene occurred on Saturday evening last. Some years since, D. I. S. Farrar, of Dover, now of New York, married a Miss Huntress, and after a few years of comparative demestic peace, some misunderstanding between them grew into quite a formidable result, and last June they were divorced, the lady taking her child, and has resided with her mother here ever since, the husband not being permitted to visit her except in the company of two persons appointed by the Court. Her husband has resided with her mother here ever since, the husband has resided with her mother was provided at the child, and the family have guarded the precious charge with great care and anxiety. About half past six o'clock on Saturday night, as the mother was about undressing the child to put her to bed, in rushed the husband (who was supposed far away), somewhat disguised, and seized the child. A sister of the mother was in the room, and they struggled, but in vain. Suddenly the husband fired off a pistol, which was intended to intimidate the already frenzied females, which was successful, and in the confusion he made his escape, fired another charge in the yard, and sprang into the carriage awaiting him, and made off with the swiftest speed possible. The street was the scene of quite an excitement. The heart-stricken mother is frenzied with her loss. Deputy Marshal Smith and assistants were despatched on his track in one direction, and Mayor Bennett and a police force in another. The only trace now known is that Friend Dennis, above Garrison Hill, saw a carriage pass his house about the time stated, and the Child was crying vehemently.

A reward of four hundred dollars has been offered for the arrest of Farrar.—Boston Tracellar, Oct. 11.

WESTERN ANTIQUITIES.

Our Marietta, Ohio, Correspondence. MARIETTA, August 20, 1859.

The Ancient Mounds and Earthworks of Marietta—Ol

Historical Speculations in Regard to their Origin-Modern Vandalism-Recent Researches-Interesting Re-I write you from one of the most interesting historical

and antiquarian localities in the West. Marietta, beauti-fully situated, and refreshingly sylvan in its appearance occupies the first and grand terrace at the junction of the Objo and Muskingum rivers. It was here the first perma panse of territory now comprised in the State of Ohio and a dozen other sister commonwealths and Territories This interesting initiative step in colonizing the West fraught with such vast importance to the history of hu-man progress, was made on the 7th of April, 1788. This little band of pilgrims, scarcely second in consequence to the Plymouth fathers, numbered forty-eight persons. Among the names furnished me by a friend I recognize several who afterwards became famous in their country's history, and whose descendants embrace some of the most re-

The settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum was made under the auspices of the Ohio Company. The new city was named Marietta, in compliment to Marie An-toinette, France's fair Queen, who had so considerately reated Franklin when at the Court of Louis XIV. The board of directors passed a resolution tendering her Ma jesty a public square.

The New England Directory appear to have been much given to foreign and classic fancies, for I notice among th early names Capitolium, Quadranaon, Sacra-via, Campos Martius, &c. Some of these were applied to the remains of an earlier and extinct race, others to the humble stockade erected by the pilgrims to shield them from savage incursions. To offset this fine classic array, we find Duck creek, famous in another State for having furnished at least one President, and a short distance above, on the opposite side, Bulicreek, with the additional tributaries, Cow and Calf—not very cuphonious in geographical nomenclature, but smacking strongly of Egyptian worship and John Bull castronomy.

smacking stronger of agriculture from Marietta stands on the opposite side of the river from Marietta stands Harmar, a place of considerable size and handsomely situated. Point Harmar, as it is called, was occupied during the early struggle for liberty in the West by a military post called Fort Harmar, named in honor of a distinguishman of the control of the contr

ing the early struggle for liberty in the West by a military post called Fort Harmar, named in honor of a distinguished frontier officer.

But enough of Marietta's modern history. Let us go back to days beyond the advent of Putnam, Meigs, Sargent and their fellow pioneers.

One of the first objects which broke upon the gaze of the New England settler as he anchored his piroque at the embouchure of the Muskingum and walked upon the sand terrace, was the beautiful Conical Mound and its extensive system of breastworks, which, from that day to this, have constituted the chief feature of attraction in this interesting locality.

Among the earliest published accounts of the country at the mouth of the Muskingum, we find reference to the ancient remains which were then so conspicuous and finely preserved, and which now attract so much attention from travellers and archaeological inquirers. No part of the Ohio or Mississippi Valleys possesses works so extensive and full of interest.

From 1785 to the present time these vast and mysteriates of the present time these vast and mysteriates.

extensive and full of interest.

From 1785 to the present time these vast and mysterious monumental remains have furnished fruitful themes for the pen of the explorer and the man of science. Much, it is true, that has been written bears the mark of crudeness and exaggeration. I confess, until this visit I had no proper conception of their magnitude and true character, although this is not my first visit. On a previous occasion the weather was extremely inclement and everything unfavorable to a careful examination.

One of the earliest writers from the West was Governor Parsons, who addressed a communication to President Willard, of Harvard College. This was in 1788. About

general form of a parallelopipedon tumuli, &c., &c.

The largest enclosure contains upwards of forty acres, the walls at the date of settlement being from seven to ten feet in height, and cut at regular distances, with gateways. The elevated quoins or truncated pyramids which stand within the enclosures are singular and interesting structures, requiring, with the tunuli and other remains, more time to describe than I can give at this sitting, it propose a series of researches here and in the neighborhood, the result of which will be given in a subsequent letter. The subject grows upon my hand, and I must close for the present.

Before closing, I must express my surprise and regret that the authorities should have allowed the destruction of this imposing and most interesting covered way, or Valsance, and considered the structure of the state of vandalism which has almost convoluted, the

nera.

This act of vandalism, which has almost completed the

destruction of part of one of the heavy earthen walls, is certainly disgraceful to those who could avert it. An in-cendiary hand burns the store of the citizen; a vandal spirit converts this monument of antiquity into brick to rebuild the grocery. So we go, in this age of progress and utilitarianists.

the researches here, and up as well as down the Ohio, promise valuable results. I made an interesting excava-tion of a mound of considerable importance up the river a few days since

a few days since.

Some relics of interest have been given me here, recovered from the eastern wall of the covered way, now in course of demolition. These are an axe of hornblende, one of hematite, &c.

In my next I will describe this "way," with the other

MARIETTA, O., August 22, 1859. Stupendous Character of the Marietta Earthworks-Their Im portance as Ecidences of Aboriginal Civilization-Valu able Results to be Anticipated from Carefully Directed Executions—Archaelogical Investigations Set on Foot-Important Discoveries Anticipated, &c.

In my previous communication I neglected to mention that among the dignitaries who had visited the antiquitie at this point, and subsequently given the subject attention. was no less a personage than Louis Phillippe. He de seended the Ohio in 1789, and stopping here examined with much interest the mysterious remains which could be traced in great perfection over the extensive plain at the junction of the Okio and Muskingum. When our distinguished Secretary of State, General Cass, was Minister at the Court of France, the King often alluded in conversa tion to his visit at this point, and the gratification it has afforded him to examine the memorials of extinct races which stood in silence and in mystery amidst the waste wilderness.

I had commenced describing in my previous letter the enclosures and the earthworks which have rendered this locality so celebrated. I will resume by saying the system of earthworks here comprise the most interesting and extensive groups in the valley of the Ohie. They oc-cupy an elevated plain extending up the Muskingum, and commence about one mile from the mouth of that river. Many of the smaller works have been removed in grading the streets, and making way for the progress of the town, but the principal ones still remain, provisions hav-ing been judiciously made by the Directory of the Ohio

ing been judiciously made by the Directory of the Ohio Company for their preservation. For this act they deserve to be forever remembered, and their names merit a tribute of praise from all friends of science—frem all who feel an interest in preserving the memorials of a people whose very names have been swallowed up in the all-absorbing past.

The first object of antiquity which meets the eye of the visiter is a beautiful mound-standing within the town co-metery. It is conical, nearly thirty feet in height, with a base circumference of three hundred and ninety feet. I is, more properly, the fraction of a cone, the summit diameter being twenty feet. The mound is covered with a fine growth of forest trees. It is surrounded by a ditch four feet in depth and about ten feet in width at the top. Encompassing this is an earthern wall of corresponding height to die depression of the ditch. On the north side of this there is an opening fifteen feet in width, cutting the parapet, but through which the ditch has not been sunk. The mound and surrounding works are in perfect preservation, precenting the finest specimen of that description of earthwork I have examined. Hearned from an externed friend, an old and well known citized of Marietta,

that the works remain as they were at the period of dis-covery, with the exception of some repairs to the tumulus, which had become worn by sheep running up its sides, and the rain washing out their tracks.

The ascent to the summit is now accomplished by forty-seven stone steps, leading from opposite the entrance through the fosse.

The cemetery, of which this beautiful mound constitutes

through the fesse.

The cemetery, of which this beautiful mound constitutes the great feature, is one of the handsomest of a size is the West. It has lately been adorned by a non-marb's chelisk to the memory of a Revolutionary hero—Com Whirple.

the West. It has lately been adorped by a new marble obelisk to the memory of a Revolutionary hero—Com Whipple.

No examination of the mound described has been attempted, with the exception of a slight excavation many years since on the summit, which revealed two skeletons, undoubtedly belonging to a race who flourished amad these scenes ages subsequest to the Mound Builders. The practice of burying in tunnil belonging to another race was not uncommon among the North American Indians. I frequently met with undoubted proof of this in the course of my favestigations.

I have proposed to excavate this mound with care but the probability is permission will be denied, as the community appear averse to allowing it to be touched. I have no doubt this structure is one of the most important, in its internal character and contents, belonging to the earthworks of the Ohio valley. Its truncated summit bears an affinity with the great tumulus at Grand Grock, Virginia.

I cannot stop to describe all the smaller works now or formerly composing this system, but will pass on to the great enclosures which occupied commanding positions on the same plateau, a short distance north of the mound. These were called respectively the Great and Little Forts. They were walled enciosures, cut by gateways at regular distances, and defended by mounds at some of the entrances. The walls were from six to twelve feet in height at the period of the first settlement, and perfect in almost every particular. Unfortunately time and man's effacing hand have well nigh obliterated every trace of the more important dates of these emosures.

Within the greater enclosures stood two pyramidal structures of earth, which, standing sow in great perfection, constitute the most interesting features of these imposing remains. They are generally called raised squares, but are properly elevated registorms of parallelopitedon shape. The lesser of these structures stands in the town common, exposed to the destructure stands in the town common, exposed to the destruc

constitute the most interesting features of these inposing remains. They are generally called raised squares, but are properly elevated plutorins of parallelopipedon shape. The lesser of these structures stands in the town common, exposed to the destructive agency of cattle overrunning it, and other causes of injury. It should be enclosed and beautified, as was contemplated and directed by the agents of the Ohio Company as early as March, 1791. The report which was then submitted—a document which stands without a parallel in the settlement of any point in the West—directed that the "Mound square," the "squares Capitolean and Quadranaom," the "Via Sacra," &c., should be leased to proper persons, "enclosed and ornamented with different species of forest trees, seeded down to grass, and never disturbed with the plough." The Via Sacra was not leased, but "put into the care of General Putnam, for its preservation, and seeded down to grass as a public ground." Have these conditions been fulfilled by later trestees of the town? The mound and larger clevated platform have been preserved, enclosed, grassed, and measurably adorned; but the lesser platform has been sadly neglected, and the Via Sacra most sacrificationally desecrated by the pick and shovel of the street grader and brickmaker.

The greater pyramidal structure stands about forty rods from the lesser, in an enclosure, and ornamented with a variety of forest trees, among which stand conspicuously several walnuts, from which the boys were petting the fruit, to the danger of our heads and limbs. Bushes and briars made up a considerable quantum of the adornment which the rugged frontiersmen nearly seventy years ago directed as one of the means by which the prospective city should be beautified.

The dimensions of these works are: of the larger, longest side, one hundred and thirty five feet; short side, one hundred and thirty five feet; short side, one hundred and thirty five feet. But three glacis or graded ascents belong to this work; in place of the fourth, on

was practised mere I shall be slow to believe until facts come up to its support. But why should we doubt? Every day the spade of the explorer turns up some relie which finds a parallel among the vestiges of early art extant upon the other hemisphere. In illustration of this point I may mention that the mail of fast even ing brought me a letter from a highly intelligent friend in the Enst, who, speaking of a steathle tube recovered from an ancient tunnulus in Western Virginia, says:—'The stone buton you discovered would seem to be the conventional token of chiefship, as represented (sectionally) in the sculpture and paintings of Egypt, often in the hands of lisis. It is in that case obviously a trumpet.''

Many interesting matters for inquiry offer here for the attention of the archaeologist. It is alone, however, by careful thought and systematic exploration we can hope to secure full information. The entire region, reaching up the river almost to Wheeling, and stretching down—particularly rich in certain localities—to Cincinnati, presents a great field for research. Scarcely a promonotory that does not centain a signal tower; rarely an extensive plain that is not the seat of monumental remains. Minor relies of art abound over hill and valley, scattered on their surface, entembed in tumuli and buried beneath geological strata. Researches are now in progress which must produce valuable results. The committee in charge of the work hope to accomplish much during the present season. The chairman (br. De Hass) is personally engaged in these investigations. An interesting group of works in Athens county will soon be examined. In Jackson, Mason and Cabell counties, Virginia, an extensive field is offered for research.

It will be gratifying to the friends of science to know that the subject of archaeology is beginning to attract much attention in the valley of the Mississippi, where it is so much needed. A convention is proposed for October at Cincinnati. Another good effect of this awakened interest is, that many va

A Batch of Runaway Negroes—Excitement in Randolph County, Illinois.

(From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 8.)

Recently, ten or fifteen slaves have been abducted from the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, Madison county, and the event has stirred up considerable feeling in that part of this State. On Saturday, the 17th ult., three negroes belonging to D. M. Fox, and two belonging to John M. Gholson, escaped and made tracks for Illinois. A large reward was offered for the recovery of the slaves, and a party was organized to go in parsuit of them. Believing the tuglitives would proceed towards the town of Sparta, Randolph county, Ill., where there is a nest of abolitionists and underground agents, the pursuing party went in that direction. On Monday night, the 19th, it being anticipated that the runaways would attempt to cross Gravel creek bridge, between Chester and Sparta, eleven men, duly armed, were stationed there to intercept them. The negroes, who had joined some of those who had previously escaped from Fredericksburg, did make their appearance at the bridge, as had been expected. When they came up the white men rushed upon them, in order to surprise and secure them; but the fuglitives were furnished with fire-arms, which they immediately began to use. A general melee ensued, in which one of Mr. Cholson's negroes was so badly wounded that the deal in thirty-six hours, and it is supposed that two of Mr. Fox's slaves were slightly wounded.

is supposed that two of Mr. Fox's slaves were slightly wounded.

One of the party stationed at the bridge, named Weatheringill, was arrested for the killing of Gholson's negro and conveyed to the jail at Chester, where he was locked up to await trial. The news of his arrest greatly exasperated the citizens of Madison and adjoining counties, and a band of fifty or sixty persons was organized with the avowed design of releasing Weatheringill from the Chester jail. They crossed over on Monday last, and their appearance in Chester excited the liveliest apprehensions. The Mayor of the city issued a proclamation and called upon the inhabitants to assist in repelling any attack that might be made upon the jait for the rescue of the that might be made upon the jait for the rescue of the prisoner alluded to. A large number assembled, in which there were from thirty to forty armed with muskets and other weapons, but their appearance did not seem to deter the Missourlans from their purpose. Everything indicated a scene of confusion, have and bloodshed, until Mr. Fox personally called upon the mob to disperse, and made a speech to them begging them to desist and return peacetully to their homes, leaving Weatheringill in the hands of the law. The appeals of Mr. F. had the desired effect, and the mediated assault spon the county prison was alfandoned.

Mr. Fox pox was in this city vesterday. He thinks the peacetules and the mediated assault spon the county prison was alfandoned.

effect, and the memater assaut applied to coulty prison was alrandoned.

Mr. Fox was in this city yesterday. He thinks the negroes have made their way to Chicago, and believes he has laid a train which will lead to their capture. He also reports that two persons, residents of Frederickaburg, have been arrested for running the slaves off, and have confessed to having done so. They are incarcerated in close quarters, and will be tried in Madison county at the fall term of the Circuit Court.

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

Our El Paso Correspondence The Election in Arizona-Political Duel Between Mr. Otere and Judge Watt-Another Fatal Gambing Afray— Depredations of the Apaches and Comanches—Complaints Against the Indian Agents—Things Around Bl Pass— The Mail Route—Election of Olero, dc., dc.

On the 5th of September, the regular day for holding the election in New Mexico, a portion of the people of Arizona voted for delegates to Congress, representatives and officers for the county of Dona Ana, the only or ganized county within the proposed limits of Arizona. the western part of the Territory there was very little in terest manifested, the people having generally come to the conclusion that to vote for delegate to Congress was of little use; therefore no election was held at the Santa Rita mine, at Fort Buchanan or the Patagonia mino. At Tubac the people elected a justice of the peace and con-stable, and cast their full vote for representatives to the Legislature of New Mexico. The whole number of votes cast was fifty-six, of which thirty-eight were for Mr Mowry, some persons voting for representative and delegate both. Tucson cast three hundred and fifty votes, which, considering that the place has less than seven hunconsidered as doing pretty well.

Mr. Mowry's vote has fallen of about one-half in the Territory. In the Mesilla valley, in addition to voting for Mowry, the people also voted for Otero and Gallegos, the rival candidates of New Mexico, between whom the contest was very bitter. Thus you see the election was a mixed up affair. After holding a convention, and firmly and heroically resolving not to take any part in the election of New Mexico, they ingloriously "caved in" and went the whole figure. As I passed through the town of La Mosilia a few days since, there was a flerce excitement in conse quence of the authorities of Dona Ana county having thrown out the entire vote of the western part of the coun

ty for alleged informality.

A few days before the election a duel took place near Fort Fillmore between Mr. Otero and Judge Watt, on ac-

count of language used in debate. Three shots were exchanged with navy six-shooters, fifteen paces, without effect, when Watt declared himself satisfied and retired from the field. In the late contest strong efforts have been made to defeat Otero. The entire military influonce of New Mexico was used against him, and with serious effect. If elected at all it will be by a reduced majority—not over 2,000.

On the evening of my leaving Tucson in the overland mail, another of those dreadful affairs so common in Arizona took place. Colonel Palatine Robinson shot a Captain Johnson, with a double barrelled gun, lodging fifteen buckshot in the breast of the unfortunate man, who fell a corrse. Colonel Robinson is the principal merchant of Tucson, formerly of Keutucky. Johnson was ara Irishman by birth, had served in Walker's army in Nicaragua, holding the position of lieutenant and afterwards captain. He was a bad tempered, quarrelsome man, but highly intelligent. The difficulty arose in reference to a gambling debt. After angry words, Robinson retired to his house, and declined holding any further conversation with Johnson, who, armed with his revolver and bowie knife, swore he would shoot Robinson on sight. After a time he wont to Robinson's door, pounded on it with the but of his pistol, and dured Robinson to come out, calling him a coward, &c., &c. Both Robinson and his wife endoavored to persuade him to go away; Robinson offering to light him the next day. This only made Johnson more furious than ever, and he commenced abusing Mrs. R., at the same time attempting to climb into the window. At this, Robinson fire different with deady effect. An examination was held next day by the citizens, and upon the above facts being substantiated, Mr. Robinson was declared justified in his course. Johnson was well known in New York. A few weeks ago he challenged a young gentleman named walters, from New York, who had also been in the sorvice with General Walker, as captain. The challonge was promptly accepted, but on Feaching the

Finely built and capacious houses have gone up in every direction. The San Diego and San Antonio mail line have an elegant building, with a large and well filled store-house adjoining. Population is increasing, and mechanics coming in, while business has very much increased. The Mexican town of El Paso, across the Rio Grande, has been made a free port, and several American merchants have opened stores there.

Colonel Wood, of the San Antonio and San Diego mail line, is now in El Paso on his way to California. The company intend putting on a fast line of coaches to Port Lavaca, so as to make the time between El Paso and Now York only twelve days.

York only twelve days.

As I close this letter news has just come in from Santa
Fe that Otero is elected by about 2,000 majority.

Washington, Oct. 5, 1859.

The Outrage on the American Bark Hazard—Yankee Love of Fun-The Boat Lowering Apparatus-American In

genuity, dc., dc. No alarm need be created by the despatch of yesterday that the American bark Hazard had been fired into by the British steam cruiser Pluto, on the coast of Africa. Captain Goodridge, of the Hazard, is a wide awake, shrewd, active Yankee, devoted to business, but with one eye always open to fun, and nothing gives him more plea sure than to play tricks on the over-zealous British navy people on the Coast. The Hazard is admitted to be the fastest sailer among the legal traders that drive a profita-

people on the Coast. The Hazard is admitted to be the fastest sailer among the legal traders that drive a profitable business between Boston and Africa, and when these hungry John Bulls are seeking whom they may devour as "prizes," and attempt to overbaul the Hazard "merely to verify the flag," Captain Goodridge has only to spread his canvass wings, and the Hazard will "walk away" from any of the English was steamers. This he is known to do frequently "just for the fun of the thing," and the English was steamers. This he is known to do frequently "just for the fun of the thing," and the English was the correspondingly annoyed. It was doubtloss in this way that the Pluto fired at him, in the vain attempt to make the Hazard back her maintopsail; but Goodridge laughed at Batish steam and British cannon balls, and distanced his pursuer. We have not heard the particulars in this case, but from our knowledge of the Hazard and her rollicking American captain, who has perpetrated many jokes of this sort, because of his contempt for the audacity of the British cruisers on the West Coast of Africa, it will doubtless transpire that this is about the substance of the story.

It has been stated in the reports of the trial trip of the Great Eastern that if it had been found necessary to lower Great Eastern that if it had been found necessary to lower her boats after the explosion to save the lives of the people on board, it could not have been done in the sea that prevailed and at the rate she was going. The British Levinthan ought to have the simple and economical American invention known as Davidson's boat lowering, detaching and attaching apparatus, by means of which, in any seaway, and at ten' knots speed, a boat, with her crew and provisions, may be safely lowered into the ocean, bow and stern at the same instant, without the possibility, it may almost be safely lowered into the ocean, bow and stern at the same instant, without the possibility, it may almost be safely lowered into the ocean, bow and stern at the same in

Movements.

Army Intelligence.

Movements Arout Fort Larame.—The following named officers of the army of Utah were encamped in the South Pass, on the evening of September 19.—Brovet Lieut. Col. D. Ruggles, Fifth infantry; Lieut. Robert C. Hill, Fifth infantry; Lieut. J. H. Forney, Tenth infantry; Lieut. N. A. M. Budley, Tenth infantry; Lieut. P. L. W. Flympion, Seventh infantry; Lieut. R. Garland, Seventh infantry; Lieut. R. Garland, Seventh infantry; Lieut. W. R. Pease, Seventh infantry; Lieut. W. Phips, Paymaster United States army; Captain J. W. Phelps, Fourth artillipty. The above named officers were on leave of absence and en route to their homes. Captain J. C. Robinson, Fifth infantry, Lieut. W. H. Lewis, Fifth infantry, and Dr. Williams, United States army, were travelling with the mail, and would arrive in advance of the larger party. They will probably arrive at Fort Leavenworth about the last of October.

Licut. Thos. M. Jones, of Eighth infantry, U. S. A., passed through Galveston, Texas, recently en route to Fort Davis, where he is appointed quartermaster. Captain Johnston, U. S. A., also passed through Indianola on us